

The Enterprise. GREENVILLE, S. O. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871.

Our readers will please excuse our small amount of editorial matter this week. They will, however, find several communications, besides selected news matter, which will be found of interest.

The Air-Line Railroad Depot. It is finally settled to fix the Depot in the Old Race Track, a little over three-fourths of a mile from the public square.

Peaches. Mr. GEORGE HEDMAN has placed upon our table several very fine peaches of his own raising, produced in his garden here. They were a very choice variety, and proved quite acceptable to a convalescent's appetite. He will please accept our best thanks.

Greenville Free Schools. A meeting of the citizens of Greenville Township, was held in the Court House, on Saturday 24 inst. G. F. TOWNS was appointed Chairman, THOMAS STOKES Clerk. A committee consisting of S. J. COCHRAN, G. W. WELLS and THOMAS STOKES was appointed to report the amount of tax deemed necessary to assess on this School District, to report to an adjourned meeting on Tuesday. The committee reported accordingly, and recommended an assessment of \$4000 (four thousand dollars). The report was adopted at the Tuesday meeting. No room for comment at present.

We return our thanks to Hon. T. J. ROBERTSON, United States Senator, for a bound volume of the Congressional Globe. Senator Robertson is Chairman of the Senate Committee on disabilities, and has worked earnestly and zealously to remove all of his fellow-citizens from the unjust and wholly unnecessary burden of political disabilities. During the last session of Congress, Senator ROBERTSON got a large appropriation passed by Congress for the improvement of the Government buildings in Charleston, and for the erection of a Federal Court House in Columbia. He has before the Senate a Bill to appropriate \$25,000 for the erection of a Court House in our own City.

Theresa C. Brown's Modern Domestic Cookery. Being a Collection of Receipts suitable for all Classes of Housewives: Together with many valuable Household Hints. By Theresa C. Brown, of Anderson, S. C. EDWARD PERRY, Printer, 149 Meeting Street, Charleston.

We have been furnished, by the author, with a copy of this new and valuable book on domestic cookery and other household matters. We speak on the authority of the most intelligent ladies, who have examined it, that it is superior for practical use to any book of the kind they have ever known. It is adapted to the wants of families, and every housekeeper ought to procure a copy. Miss Brown has produced a work that is most creditable to her talents. It is one of many instances showing that the ladies of the South can rival and perhaps excel their Northern sisters in household economy and in literary performances, if they choose to make the effort. In housekeeping, our Southern women have always been famous. We predict a large circulation for Miss Brown's book. It is printed on beautiful paper, distinct typography, and neatly bound.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting, Held at Capt. Henry T. Stokes', June 16, 1871.

On motion, Jesse French was called to the Chair, and A. C. Stepp was requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained as that of taking preliminary action towards forming a New County from portions of the territory of Greenville, Anderson, Abbeville and Laurens, on motion of A. C. Stepp, a Committee consisting of Col. James McCullough, Jesse French and Archy Ramey was appointed to locate the line constituting the boundary of territory it is proposed to take from Greenville for said County.

On motion of Col. McCullough, the counties of Anderson, Abbeville and Laurens are requested to hold meetings in those sections proposing to unite in said move, and appoint like committees to confer with this Committee, at Hones Path, S. C., on day of —, 1871.

On motion of Dr. J. M. Sullivan, these committees of conference are requested to make a report of the results of their action to their respective county sections for discussion in public meetings.

Mr. C. D. Smith moved, and the motion was carried, that the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Greenville Enterprise for publication, with the request that the respective papers in the counties named co-operate for the benefit of the people in the sections interested. Adjourned.

JESSE FRENCH, Chairman. A. C. STEPP, Secretary.

ATLANTA, June 24. The papers of to-day publish cards from Foster Blodgett, former superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and his private secretary, V. A. Gaskill, in reference to the alleged embezzlement of W. & A. R. funds, for which they were indicted by the grand jury of Fulton county. Mr. Blodgett denies ever having received any of the money, and asks an immediate trial. Colonel Gaskill acknowledges having received some \$8,000 on a claim against the road of \$15,000, in pursuance of an alleged agreement between the claimant and himself—he claiming to act in the discharge of professional duties, and asserting that the claimant agreed to give him all he could get over \$7,000.

MAISON, June 23. In the Mason and Western Railroad case, to-day, Judge Alexander gave a decision sustaining the injunction and affirming the right of the Mason and Western to lease its road, but doubting the power of the Central, under its charter, to become the lessor.

Letter from a Young Lady Visiting Kentucky.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 20th, 1871. On Saturday, I took the cars at Midway, on the Lexington and Louisville Railroad, en route for "Frankfort among the Hills," the beautiful and picturesque little Capital of the glorious old commonwealth of Kentucky.

After waiting some little time at the Depot, the train arrived. Taking my carpet-bag and getting on board, I found the cars already full; and while eating my meal, I was in perplexity for a seat, a mild-looking old gentleman at my side, near the door, kindly said, "My daughter, you can share this seat with me." Thanking him, I sat down. In a few minutes he made some remarks about the pleasant morning, the late rain, &c., and asked if we always had such a crowd on the Louisville train. I replied, "No, I presume not; the schools are now closing for the summer vacation, and I think most of the passengers are school girls returning home; but I am not a Kentuckian—I am a South Carolinian, sir." (For you know how proud we always are of telling that.) He looked around as if pleasantly surprised, saying, "And what is your name, my dear? I too am a South Carolinian."

We soon found each other out, and I was delighted to meet the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Columbia, S. C., whose Church was burned when Columbia, the pride of our State, was laid in ashes by Sherman, in February, '65. He is now traveling through Kentucky, soliciting aid for the rebuilding of his burnt church. In Lexington he was treated with much civility by Gen. Wm. Preston, whose elegance of bearing and princely hospitality render him a conspicuous member of Lexington society. He was also entertained by Col. Wm. Breckenridge, another one of Lexington's most hospitable citizens, whose house could not be otherwise than charming, with so fascinating and accomplished a hostess as Mrs. Breckenridge. I regretted much that he was not long enough in Lexington to see Mr. John McCaw and family, formerly of South Carolina, at whose home of ease and luxury every South Carolinian finds a heartiest welcome. The late Dr. Thornehill, of Columbia, was their guest when in Kentucky, some years ago; and they are always pleased to receive with kindness any South Carolinians who may come to Lexington. And another agreeable acquaintance would have been found in Mr. Jas. O. Harrison, "the amiable and just lawyer," of Kentucky.

Now I cannot leave off writing about this proud and aristocratic little interior "city," "The Athens of the West," without mentioning one more of its prominent citizens and conspicuous families. I allude to the Woolfolds, to Mr. Jos. S. Woolfolk, whose polished and captivating beauty of manner, whose benevolence and purity of heart, and whose unbounded christian charity, truly make him "a man without an enemy." Mr. Martin has been unfortunate in not meeting this friend of the north, who it seems "is never weary of doing good."

In Covington and Cincinnati, the Hon. Thomas L. Jones claimed him as his guest, as he is wont to do with all of "our people." Who could be otherwise than delighted with such an host and hostess as Mr. and Mrs. Jones, distinguished as they both are for their graceful and elegant courtesy, and surrounded as one is at their home by all that wealth can buy and a cultivated taste can dictate to adorn a mansion where a prince might dwell?

In less than fifty minutes we reached the Frankfort Depot, where I was met by my two friends, Miss Johnstone, of Texas, and Miss Cullum, of Mobile.

Strange as it may sound, there is not an omnibus in all Frankfort—because they are not needed. So we all walked to our places of appointment—I with Miss Johnstone to the pleasant home of Judge Drane, in "South Frankfort," and he with Miss Cullum, as director to the residence of Attorney General Rodman. He has certainly been fortunate in his Kentucky friends, not the least of whom is Gen. Rodman, at whose house all the General's numerous visitors are made to feel, as Mr. Martin says, "so perfectly at home." A sweeter feeling cannot be experienced by those away from home.

The next day the pulpit of the Methodist Church was tendered Mr. Martin. Notwithstanding it was "a rainy Sunday," the house was crowded, and although these sections proposing to unite in said move, and appoint like committees to confer with this Committee, at Hones Path, S. C., on day of —, 1871.

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Correspondence Greenville Enterprise. Incidents of a Trip to the West.

RED OAK JUNCTION, IOWA, June 17th, 1871. Dear Enterprise—In my last I told you about our last ride of over four hundred miles from Memphis to St. Louis. As you ride up to the landing at St. Louis, the levee presents a grand picture of immense business operations. Here is the great receiving, discharging and shipping point, and the point d'appui from which you can form some idea of the gigantic business carried on in the city. The levee is about eight miles long, and boats are lying along the shore pretty thick for the entire eight miles. There was not much work required to grade the levee here, it not being originally very bluff. But the object which especially attracts your attention as you approach the city, is the great, almost finished bridge across the great river. Man had here in various ages of the world, antedated their generation with some wonderful work. They built the Tower of Babel, the Chinese Wall, the Roman Aqueducts, the Thames Tunnel, the Suez Canal, the Niagara Suspension and the great Victoria Bridge, and the G—r Bridge! But nothing that has ever been done equals the execution, and practical accomplishment of that great conception of Bridging the Mississippi River. It is built upon stone piers 85 feet in width, and it was necessary to go, in some instances, one hundred and ten feet below the bed of the river, before a solid foundation could be found. Before the workmen got to the bottom, they have to pass through different air chambers, and experiment with their ability to stand different atmospheric pressures, as the air being pumped in by a curious pneumatic arrangement. It will be three stories high, and there will be different tracts. It is to cost \$6,500,000. In addition to this they have condemned, and are now tearing down all the buildings as far up as 3d street, opening a street 32 feet wide. It is undoubtedly the most wonderful achievement of mechanical and engineering skill which the age has witnessed; and instead of things being dated ab urbe condita in this city, they will be dated, ab ponte condita. It is a pity that Mayor G—r did not see this bridge before he built his. The great genius of American people seems to be expending itself in building hotels and bridges. Thanking the Captain for our pleasant trip, we left the City of Vicksburg, and took lodging at the St. James, a new hotel. A friend from Abbeville had joined us at Memphis, and accompanied us to this point. Here he left us and went to Kentucky. Joel is good company, and if he takes my advice, he will go for Arkansas beauty. He promised me faithfully that he would tell nothing but the truth when he got home. We were now booked here for nine days. This is now the 3d city in the U. S.—Population 34,000, recent census, and is growing more rapidly than any of our large cities. During the war and for two years thereafter, Chicago went far ahead of St. Louis, but now the latter is going ahead of the former. There is very great rivalry between these two cities both competing for the Texas, Kansas, Mo., Iowa, Nebraska and Territorial trade. Both cities are connecting themselves by rail, with the principal business centres, in those different States. St. Louis will be the City of the Mississippi Valley. The worst thing that can be said of the city is, that the water is too thin for fish, and too thick for water. I have heard of some persons traveling through the west, and when asked about the water, on their return, say they forgot to taste any.

The Iron inter in the vicinity of this city will soon equal that of Pittsburgh; in fact, the city proper will, in a few years, include Carondelet.

As all strangers who go to Naples never fail to ascend Vesuvius, and look down the smoking crater; so no stranger ever leaves St. Louis without having spent at least one night in Shaw's Garden. This is a botanical garden, owned by an Old Bash, comprising 46 acres, and situated beyond the city limits. You take the street cars, and where they stop the crowd of persons constantly going to see, is so great that nice hacks leave every 15 minutes, and take you to the spot. The peculiarity of this Garden is that the immense establishment is kept up entirely at the expense of the owner. He expends annually on it \$18,000, and will leave it to the city when he dies. We can very readily conceive of flower gardens in our front yards, but the mind can scarcely take in 46 acres, most beautifully and artistically arranged, with shrubbery, evergreens, and every description of flowers, and perfection attained in all the minutest details. At the entrance to the Garden there is quite a pretty Lodge, occupied by an old woman, who will answer all questions. The first point we visited was the very large glass house, about 40 feet high, near the Northern centre. All of the beautiful flowers had been removed to different parts of the Garden, and nothing remained in these glass houses except large Banana trees, filled with fruit, about half grown, oranges and other tropical fruits. Four large glass houses occupy different parts of the establishment. The labyrinth is very successfully arranged. We walked 30 minutes in a space not larger than 40 feet square, but finally threaded its mazes. A museum containing a zoological and mineralogical collection is near the centre. The owner resides in the southern part in a very pretty building. A stone wall is nearly completed around 12 acres. I heard a Russian nobleman, who was visiting the Garden, remark that, taken as a whole, it was not surpassed in his country. I consider this Garden many years in advance of the aesthetic taste of the West. It comes up to one idea of European fine arts. I suppose that the Old Bash loves flowers more than fine churches, more than splendid pictures and model statues, more than sweet music, and even more than sweet and beautiful women. I am perfectly satisfied that if you knew all, you would find "something rotten in Denmark."

There is 108 churches in the city—most numerous, Catholics; next, Presbyterians. Some of these mansions are very fine. There is but one place in a city where strangers can pass their evenings profitably and pleasantly, and that is at the Theatre. We go, except on Sunday nights. The German population of St. Louis is very large and controlling. It is a great fight, to one who never saw it, to go out to the Beer Garden on Sunday afternoon, and see several thousand Germans, men and women and infants, all sitting at their tables, drinking lager, eating cheese, buttered with mustard, and every one talking and laughing at the same time. The Germans, as a class, spend their Sunday afternoons at the Beer Gardens.

Women's Rights are strongly advocated in this city. I attended a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the sisterhood at the Temple. The great speech of the occasion was delivered by Miss Beady. She is indeed a very impressive speaker; but she announced a principle which I have thought of frequently since. She said that many persons objected to the Women's rights movement because, if women were invested with full political rights, they would have no time to devote to domestic matters; that they would neglect their children. To meet this objection, she argued that the mother was not always the proper person to nurse, take care of and train up her child; that in Europe there were persons who made it a profession—the taking care of infants, professional nurses; women who would rather take care of other folks' children than their own. Query—How many American girls would rather be nurses than mothers? And then, if mothers don't nurse their children, they will have to be raised on the bottle; and being accustomed to the bottle when infants, no wonder they stick to it when grown.

After nine days stay, we left St. Louis, with its bridge more wonderful than the Dome of St. Peter, and its Garden more beautiful than St. Cloud.

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The Examination was thorough, and embraced the branches usually taught in a high English School, such as Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History and Philosophy; and I must say, I never have seen girls and boys, (for the school is composed of both,) acquire themselves in a manner more creditable to themselves and teacher. The school had seventy pupils during the past session. The answers were prompt and in the main correct. Mrs. CALDWELL, seems to have the gift in an uncommon degree, of inspiring her pupils with love and respect for herself. She was very ably assisted in her arduous duties during the past session, by the Misses CARA and NELLY MONTAGUE. The next session will open on the 1st Monday in September next. Mrs. CALDWELL proposes to bestow a Gold Medal on the pupil who most distinguishes herself or herself, next session, and subsequently a Gold Medal on each member of the graduating class.

S. A. TOWNES.

Judge Busted's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, June 23. Judge Busted of Alabama, before the Ku-Klux Committee said he had been told a year and a half ago, confidentially by a citizen of Huntsville, that there was a Ku-Klux organization in the northern part of the State. Persons and property are as safe as in any State in the Union. Public quiet and tranquillity were as essentially preserved in Alabama, as any part of the country. The character of persons holding subordinate official positions under the State Constitution is generally very bad, both as to intelligence and honesty. He had been in the State since 1865, having previously been appointed District Judge of Alabama, by Mr. Lincoln. There had been no obstruction to the administration of affairs of his office or the laws of the land, except in one instance, when the Republican Auditor of Alabama disobeyed an injunction of the court for which he was fined and imprisoned. There was the greatest respect for judicial authority by the lawyers, suitors, juries and all other parties, and the feeling of the people toward the general Government, he thought, was to obey the law, however obnoxious they may be, though there was a deep feeling that the laws were not equal and impartial. A part of Rev. Mr. Lakin's evidence was read to the witnesses, who said it was entirely untrue, and that one indictment had been found in Busted's court for a violation of the civil rights bill against him, and that he had not yet been tried. Lakin, Busted said, is a man apt to make wild statements without accurate basis. Busted knew the man named Willard Warner, who applied for exemption from jury service in his court in 1867 or 1868, on the ground of being at the time a Senator of the State of Ohio. The financial condition of the State under Mr. Lindsay had improved. The people of Alabama render full obedience to the laws, and there is in that State ample security for life and property, with continued improvement in all public and private relations. These answers were all elicited by direct questions. The witnesses being under oath.

His Honor Judge Moss, having decided that the jury had been illegally sworn, the wheels of justice, so far as we are concerned, stopped in this County, until next February. In the opinion of his Honor, in preparing the names from which the jury is to be drawn, the law requires all three of the County officers comprising the Board of Jury Commissioners, to be present. In this respect, it so happened that only two of these officers were present, the County Auditor having been appointed at so late a date that opportunity was not afforded him of qualifying and aiding in the selection of names, within the time prescribed by law. Upon the decision of his Honor, we have no comment to make. It is the opinion, however, of a strong portion of the bar at this place, that the jury was legally drawn, and that the presence of a majority of the Board was all the law contemplated.

The decision of his Honor may be in accordance with law, but if so, the law is a bad one—at war with justice and common sense; and Governor Scott is deserving of the severest censure for willingly affixing his name to a measure so extraordinary as to subject the rights and interests of an entire County to the whim, caprice, or corruption of a single individual.

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FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

The School Taught by Mrs. Caldwell. By the invitation of Mrs. A. MONTAGUE CALDWELL, the Principal of one of the excellent Free Schools in Greenville, I had the pleasure of attending the Examination of the pupils. The term of the school closed on the 23d inst., after a session of six months. I was present at the Examination, the two Noon-days immediately preceding the close of the session; and also on Friday, the last day of the term.

The Examination was thorough, and embraced the branches usually taught in a high English School, such as Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History and Philosophy; and I must say, I never have seen girls and boys, (for the school is composed of both,) acquire themselves in a manner more creditable to themselves and teacher. The school had seventy pupils during the past session. The answers were prompt and in the main correct. Mrs. CALDWELL, seems to have the gift in an uncommon degree, of inspiring her pupils with love and respect for herself. She was very ably assisted in her arduous duties during the past session, by the Misses CARA and NELLY MONTAGUE. The next session will open on the 1st Monday in September next. Mrs. CALDWELL proposes to bestow a Gold Medal on the pupil who most distinguishes herself or herself, next session, and subsequently a Gold Medal on each member of the graduating class.

S. A. TOWNES.

Judge Busted's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, June 23. Judge Busted of Alabama, before the Ku-Klux Committee said he had been told a year and a half ago, confidentially by a citizen of Huntsville, that there was a Ku-Klux organization in the northern part of the State. Persons and property are as safe as in any State in the Union. Public quiet and tranquillity were as essentially preserved in Alabama, as any part of the country. The character of persons holding subordinate official positions under the State Constitution is generally very bad, both as to intelligence and honesty. He had been in the State since 1865, having previously been appointed District Judge of Alabama, by Mr. Lincoln. There had been no obstruction to the administration of affairs of his office or the laws of the land, except in one instance, when the Republican Auditor of Alabama disobeyed an injunction of the court for which he was fined and imprisoned. There was the greatest respect for judicial authority by the lawyers, suitors, juries and all other parties, and the feeling of the people toward the general Government, he thought, was to obey the law, however obnoxious they may be, though there was a deep feeling that the laws were not equal and impartial.

A part of Rev. Mr. Lakin's evidence was read to the witnesses, who said it was entirely untrue, and that one indictment had been found in Busted's court for a violation of the civil rights bill against him, and that he had not yet been tried. Lakin, Busted said, is a man apt to make wild statements without accurate basis. Busted knew the man named Willard Warner, who applied for exemption from jury service in his court in 1867 or 1868, on the ground of being at the time a Senator of the State of Ohio. The financial condition of the State under Mr. Lindsay had improved. The people of Alabama render full obedience to the laws, and there is in that State ample security for life and property, with continued improvement in all public and private relations. These answers were all elicited by direct questions. The witnesses being under oath.

TOURIST.

For the Greenville Enterprise.

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His Honor Judge Moss, having decided that the jury had been illegally sworn, the wheels of justice, so far as we are concerned, stopped in this County, until next February. In the opinion of his Honor, in preparing the names from which the jury is to be drawn, the law requires all three of the County officers comprising the Board of Jury Commissioners, to be present. In this respect, it so happened that only two of these officers were present, the County Auditor having been appointed at so late a date that opportunity was not afforded him of qualifying and aiding in the selection of names, within the time prescribed by law. Upon the decision of his Honor, we have no comment to make. It is the opinion, however, of a strong portion of the bar at this place, that the jury was legally drawn, and that the presence of a majority of the Board was all the law contemplated.

The decision of his Honor may be in accordance with law, but if so, the law is a bad one—at war with justice and common sense; and Governor Scott is deserving of the severest censure for willingly affixing his name to a measure so extraordinary as to subject the rights and interests of an entire County to the whim, caprice, or corruption of a single individual.

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